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**A. TANGU and CO., 87, York-st., Wynnewood.**  
**FOR SALE,** the property of a gentleman, a modern-built four-wheel HORSE BUS, to carry six persons. Apply at MARTY'S Carriage Barn, Pitt-street.

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**A BARE CHANCE.**—For SALE, a freehold suburban RESIDENCE, containing six rooms. Terms—part cash, remainder by instalments, to suit the purchaser. Address DRAY, Post Office, Sydney.







**OPENING OF THE NEW TURKISH BATH.**

It is true, as has been contended by many eminent writers, that the physical superiority of the ancient Romans was in a great degree owing to their regular and systematic use of the bath, and that by a peculiar combination of air and water, they were enabled to retain throughout their days undiminished health and vigour. A smart but not of gratification to the people of Sydney to know that the new baths, which their commands those advantages which the Romans and other nations of antiquity turned to such good account. In the erection of the new Turkish bath the inauguration of which was celebrated yesterday, an institution has been established in this city similar in its main features to those luxurious and costly baths in which was the wont of the ancient Roman emperors and patricians to indulge, and the ruins of which are still to be seen. As will be evident, however, from the proceedings reported below, the Turkish bath does not stand in need of any recommendation on the ground of antiquity.

The new building, however, abundant and gloriously demonstrated—numbers of persons willingly and gratefully testifying to the relief it has afforded them from protracted and disabling ailments. The Turkish bath, as the name implies, is a place where are formed such remarkable cures, and which offers to repeat those cures for the benefit of thousands less suffering is an event of peculiar significance and importance to the people of this community.

The new building, which is large enough even in its dimensions, presents a rather imposing appearance from the street, the elevation consisting of a Doric colonnade supporting a well-proportioned pediment. The entrance is by a flight of steps, and the arched alcove, except in large staircases; it is, however, in keeping with the institution, as although the Turkish Bath is modern in its application in architecture, it is not so in its principles, which are of Roman birth. Within the portico there are entering two small apartments, one of which is intended for a consulting room, and the other for a waiting room, access being through a glass door to the bath. The decoration is simple and tastefully and handsomely illuminated, and descending a few steps the Frigidarium is entered. This apartment, which measures thirty-five feet by twenty-five, is to be used for the purpose of cooling the body after a hot shower-bath. In the middle of the room, a person is engaged in himself when the bathing process is completed. The floor is paved with slabs of marble, and the windows consist of panes of blue glass frosted. At either end of the room are small curtained compartments furnished with sofas, and a number of couches extend along the room, being constructed as to allow the bather to recline in the most luxurious posture while cooling. The Frigidarium is divided into two parts, the upper part being a heated room in order to prevent the assimilation of the atmosphere of the different portions of the building, for which purpose there are also two doors. These doors open upon the Lavatorium. The principal apparatus for the purpose of heating the water is a pair of large pipes perforated at very short intervals, and forming imperfect rings, so arranged that while the bather stands within them the water is thrown with considerable force, and the pressure of the water is so regulated that the shower bath, besides the other requisites for a complete ablution. To the left along the end of the building is the Tepidarium, the room into which the bather enters from the Frigidarium. The temperature of the water in this room is regulated at from 120 degrees, sufficient to produce moderate and gradual perspiration, after which the bather passes on to the Calidarium or Sudatorium, where he is subjected to a temperature of 140 degrees, remaining there until a profuse perspiration, which is followed by frequent glassfuls of cold water, is obtained. The two heated chambers are each twenty-seven feet in length, and are divided by a brick partition, the passages between them being so arranged that the bather is plentifully furnished with saute. The floors of these rooms are also of marble, and consequently so retain the heat as to be rather oppressive to the feet of those not inured to the sensation. According to the regulations of the institution, the bathers are as in the frigidarium, the windows of the heated rooms are of blue glass. The gas-burners are enclosed within lanterns of stained glass, sending forth a soft and agreeable light. The shampooing tables, upon which the bather, while undergoing attendant rubs and kneads his body to remove superfluous particles from the skin, are of marble, and are placed in the Lavatorium.

The object of comfort in the Turkish bath is the maintenance of thorough ventilation in the heated rooms, and this is at the new baths successfully accomplished. The hot air enters at the furthest end of the room, and after passing through the Lavatorium, it descends in the form of hot air from the furnace to these apartments. This system of ventilating the rooms was discovered and first applied by Dr. Breton, and is a good improvement upon the plan previously adopted.

The upper part of the building is intended for use as a Frigidarium; being partially open at the sides, a constant and abundant draught is afforded. One great recommendation of the upper Frigidarium is the excellent refreshment will be supplied, in the form of fruits, confectionery, ice cream, and mineral drinks, while those who patronise the weed will be able to enjoy a comfortable smoke. Many bathers who can afford the time will be induced to prolong the use of the bath, and to improve their health.

The lower floor is devoted principally to apartments for the bath attendants. The furnace is, of course, immediately underneath the Calidarium, and in addition to the stream of hot air introduced through the Lavatorium, there is a small furnace, the flames of which are running immediately underneath it. There is also on the lower floor, adjoining the furnace, a small chamber, in which a private bath may be taken by persons desiring to bathe in company.

In addition to the Turkish bath, a small room is on the lower floor for supplying either saute, a plunge, or a shower bath. These will be available for those who may be sceptical as to the advantages of hot air showers, and for those who prefer the more vigorous processes will not doubt be frequently indulged in.

The new establishment will be permanently open to the public on Monday next. No announcement has yet been made of the arrangement with respect to the hours of opening, as it is not yet decided, and no other details. We are informed, however, that it is intended to admit bathers every day from six o'clock in the morning till eight o'clock at night, and that on the mornings of Wednesday and Saturday ladies only will be admitted. The entrance to the new establishment on Saturday evenings for the benefit of the working classes, who will then be charged half-price.

Turkish Bath has been erected by Mr. Colquhoun, established about twelve months ago. The cost of the building is about £5000. It is calculated that a hundred persons will be able to bathe at one time. The building has been carried out under the immediate supervision of Mr. Colquhoun, the design prepared by Messrs. Weaver and Kemp, architects. The principal portion of the work has been contracted for by Mr. Laves, of Newtown.

The opening of the bath was yesterday inaugurated by a sumptuous *dejeuner*, provided by Mr. Foster, of George-street, and laid out in the upper Frigidarium. The repast included almost every delicacy that could be obtained, and was served in the most elegant manner. The guests were seated at long tables, and the hydropathic treatment to indulge in the use of mineral liquors, it was deemed desirable to dispense with fermented drinks on the occasion; their absence was amply made up by ice and soda water, in great variety. About 100 persons were present, and the guests accepted invitations, sent by the directors of the company—the number comfortably filling the dining room. The guests comprised several of our more prominent citizens—amongst whom we may mention Mr. T. S. B. (the Mayor), Mr. J. H. R. (the Hon. G. W. Allen, M.L.C.), Mr. Wilson, M.L.A., Mr. M. Arthur, M.L.A.; the Rev. John West, and Mr. John Rae. Full justice having been done to the repast.

Mr. T. H. R., the chairman of the Turkish Bath Company, rose and said that although he was not about to follow the practice usually adopted on such occasions, he would propose toasts to be drunk, he was quite sure from his own experience that it was better to abstain from wine than to be intoxicated, and that his friends were enjoying themselves quite as much as if their glasses were filled with wine. He was not in accordance with the principles of hydropathy, which is to abstain from wine, and he was sure that his friends would be contented with the glass to those who made use of the bath to take an occasional glass, which he confessed to doing himself. He thought better not to set a bad example on the score of expense, and he had not been provided, but it was thought that the course now taken was a good one, and he was sure that his friends would be contented with the glass to those who made use of the bath to take an occasional glass, which he confessed to doing himself. 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then, he deemed not to omit to allude to the members  
 of the Bath, who had long known and used with  
 their presence. He was the more desirous to  
 to see so many medical gentlemen present,  
 because he knew the great antipathy which  
 existed among the members of that profession  
 to all improvements in the medical art, and he  
 seemed to excite their stable faculties, but he would  
 put it to them if it was not a matter of history that  
 the great improvements in medical practice had  
 been effected by the members of that profession  
 conversed with numerous medical gentlemen and  
 bath, and he had always found the greatest difficulty  
 not in persuading them of the advantages of the  
 Turkish bath, but in getting them to listen to him  
 while he spoke about it. Therefore, he said, the  
 men would say that their eyes and ears to what was  
 going on in the world, what could be expected from  
 them. How could they be expected to learn the  
 history of the Turkish bath? Therefore, he was  
 pleased with a remark that he saw in an allusion  
 of a professor of medicine to his medical students—  
 "That if they wished to maintain their influence  
 as the preceptors of the world, they must have the  
 knowledge of the most recent appliances of medi-  
 science." He might apply the remark to this colony  
 by saying, "That if medical men would not  
 pay attention to the Turkish bath, they would be  
 being made, their patients would be made,  
 a greater knowledge of the healing art than  
 they had, so far at least as the Turkish bath was con-  
 cerned, (hear, hear.) The Turkish bath would be  
 the great teacher of the world, and the world  
 (laughter.) He had taken a Turkish bath more than  
 five-and-twenty years ago, and he had therefore some  
 experience of its value. He considered that the people  
 of this colony were under a deep debt of gratitude  
 to Dr. Breton for having introduced the Turkish  
 (Cheers.) Dr. Wells, the medical gentleman to whom  
 he had alluded, expressed the hope, in concluding his  
 lecture, that London, the metropolis of the greatest  
 knowledge of the world, would be the first to use the  
 Turkish bath. But here, in the metropolis of  
 the Southern hemisphere—for no one would  
 deny that such was Sydney (laughter),—was  
 the Turkish bath, and he was assured that  
 by Dr. Breton, who knew what was assured  
 by elsewhere, that this was the largest, most  
 complete, and noblest edifice of the kind in the world.  
 This was a highly gratifying assurance  
 He wished to say a few words about the Turkish  
 bath, and he said that he had been saved from a premature death, and might be  
 said to owe their existence to the Turkish bath;—  
 would call upon them to come forward and state how  
 they had been saved from a premature death, and  
 some of them relate when he had said that he  
 "Companions of the Bath." (laughter.) He would  
 first call upon their benefactor, Dr. Breton, to state  
 something respecting the history of the Turkish bath  
 in this colony.

Dr. BRETON then rose, and said, considering  
 cheering and say.—Mr. Chairman, Gentlemen  
 and Gentlemen, Friends and Companions  
 of the Bath,—It is with no little pride  
 to me to respond to the request that has just  
 been made of me to say a few words about the  
 I pledged myself to the friends of the bath in Eng-  
 land to use my utmost endeavours to establish it in this  
 colony on a scientific and orderly basis. In an  
 asylum, the first and greatest principle is to be  
 as soon as possible after my arrival in this colony  
 I converted a house into a temporary bath, in which  
 all that was necessary for merely curative purposes  
 was secured, although the architectural inaptitude of any  
 such building, for the purpose of a permanent  
 Rheumatism, gout, sciatia, neuralgia, disease of the  
 skin, lungs, heart, liver, stomach, kidneys, and  
 internal organs, debility, the result of chronic  
 diseases, nervous disorders, drug diseases,  
 and the effects of various other causes, and  
 from these several ailments, the bath has  
 delivered hundreds, I believe I might say thousands,  
 in Sydney alone. I hold in my hands an interesting  
 and valuable book, which contains a list of names  
 and, and eliminated from the body in a violent  
 and, second, that the bath promotes that elimination.  
 A patient who, from his employment, had absorbed  
 an immense quantity of mercury, and was so im-  
 proved in his health that he was able to perform  
 prognosticator of every change in the weather as a  
 barometer, became a bather some weeks ago. Since  
 he has bathed, the mercury has passed from his body  
 and he is now able to perform his duties as a  
 were with an amalgam of mercury, and he has  
 chain for the inspection of our guests. My friend Dr.  
 Wilson there, an old hand at the water cure, can give  
 you ample confirmation of the fact of metallic poison  
 being removed from the system by the bath. The  
 inconveniences already alluded to, and in the face of  
 that opposition which a novelty always encounters,  
 such results were achieved at the old bath that I feel  
 hesitation in calling my friends around me—  
 men of science and of letters, and of the highest  
 the bath, and one of whom, Mr. Fort, was a fellow-  
 bather with me in England—and inviting them to  
 unite with me in erecting a building worthy of the  
 reputation which has been acquired by the bath, and  
 who must eventually resort to it, not only as a  
 curative agent, but as a safeguard against disease, and as  
 harmless and invigorating luxury. This building,  
 which combines all the essentials of a perfect bath, is  
 situated in a healthy and airy position, and is a  
 bath, properly so called, exists in Australia. I con-  
 gratulate those gentlemen who have been my con-  
 sultants in placing such a boon in the hands of our  
 fellow-countrymen. There are four points which  
 are of great importance to be considered in the  
 thoroughly effective, and to preclude the possibility of  
 its proving injurious. First, a succession of rooms of  
 graduated temperature opening immediately into each  
 other, so that a sufferer, when in passage from  
 cold shall not be encountered in passages or  
 or lobbies, and until after the process  
 of washing has been completed; and a frigidarium of  
 such material and construction that it shall be rather  
 cooling than heating, and that the patient shall be  
 the external air. Second, That no obnoxious  
 material, especially heated metallic surfaces, be so ex-  
 posed as to irritate the air, or otherwise exert injurious  
 influences upon the bather. Metal entering into the  
 construction of the walls, roof, or floor, or the  
 of the building renders it not only unfit for a bath,  
 but dangerous to the health and lives of the bathers.  
 Third, That a continual current of air shall be  
 maintained, and that the fourth point may also be  
 ensured, namely, perfect ventilation. I do not expect  
 or desire that this building will permanently suffice  
 for the purpose of a bath, but I am confident that  
 must ultimately bow before truth, and false customers  
 yield to the invincible appeal of facts. The bath  
 movement has not accomplished its end until all are  
 bathers, and I do not look for its consummation until  
 day, and I do hope that the building which I have  
 a year or two we shall have to enlarge our pre-  
 mises, and I congratulate the Bath Com-  
 pany on having the means of doing so  
 and I am confident that the building which I have  
 become desirable. I am quite aware that in the in-  
 tensely commercial age it is necessary for the success  
 of any undertaking, be it sanitary, scientific, literary,  
 or what not, that it shall not be a pecuniary failure.  
 I am quite aware that the building which I have  
 of the bath both here and in England, I am fully  
 satisfied that, though not a fortune-making, it is a  
 reasonably remunerative business, and that our suc-  
 cess will warrant us as no very great dealers in  
 the various towns of this colony. That we shall not have  
 difficulties to contend with, I neither hope nor an-  
 ticipate. A doctrine which strikes at the root of long-  
 standing habits, and which is opposed to the usual  
 with opposition in high quarters and low. I should  
 not be disposed to place much faith in any cause  
 which had not some opponents. Whilst on this sub-  
 ject I will take the opportunity of alluding to two  
 directions in which the matter has been put  
 put forward. First, that the bath is weakening and  
 not suitable for debilitated patients. In answer to  
 this I have only to state that the bath is  
 quite to bathe most frequently. Consumptive  
 patients usually gain flesh by bathing. A gentleman  
 suffering from disease of the stomach of long standing,  
 and extremely emaciated, became a bather a short  
 time since, and has gained some pounds in weight.  
 It is true that those who are unhealthily obese  
 lose fat while bathing, but this is not accompanied  
 with loss of strength but with increased vigour.  
 The bath may be applied so as to reduce  
 the weight, but it is necessary that it can be  
 we have seen, be used so as to increase  
 flesh. Several jockeys at the last races trained  
 in the bath; they all bore testimony to the fact that  
 they were able to perform their duties with the  
 usual process of grain-drinking and blanket-sweating,  
 they became stronger instead of weaker by bathing.  
 One of them bathed four times a day, and  
 did not lose any loss in pounds in two  
 days, and he has appeared in the ring with  
 no desire for drink, and was firmer in flesh  
 than before. The second objection is, that after

[illegible][illegible]

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**MERCANTILE AND MONEY ARTICLES** Thursday evening  
**THE AMOUNT OF CUSTOMS DUTIES PAID TO-DAY**  
 as follows:—  

Bacon	£224 10
Cin.	131 9
Tea	35 10 4
Wool	213 10
Wool	98 10
All other spirits	98 10
Al. spirits, and beer (in wad)	8 0
Wine and malt	300 18 0
Cigars	21 0
Tobacco and other	317 16 3
Wine, and other	213 10
Spirits, unrefined	400 0 0
Wine	200 0 0
Whisky	200 0 0
Tea	1 0 0
Total	£,202 12

A special general meeting of the members of the Sydney Chamber of Commerce was held this day, at half-past three o'clock, for the purpose of balloting for six members to attend to evidence before the select committee of the Legislative Assembly now sitting on the insolvent law. The following members were elected: Messrs. Montefiore, G. King, E. K. Breillat, Buchanan, and W. Lamb.  
 Entries were passed at the Customs to-day 1661 os 5 dwts. of gold dust for shipment Antagonist for Hongkong.  
 Messrs. Mort and Co. held to-day a weekly produce sale. The quantity of wool catalogued was 360 bales, all of which, with exception of two small lots of New Zealand wool, were of the best quality, and were sold at full rates. The wool market is firmer, and there was great competition for several days. For first-class wools are steady; no advance, although prices are kept up; middling wools have been more in request in some instances have realised an advance 1d. per lb. The non-arrival of the English mail, due at Melbourne last Tuesday, has caused any disinclination to purchase, on the contrary, there has been greater desire to operate than has been evident for some time past. The principal lots were as follows:—24 bales fleece, A.L.S.N., 15. 42 bales, J.K., 1s. 8d.; 49 bales, P.J.S., 1s. 7d.; 25 bales, W.B. over T in diamond, 1s. 10 1/2d. bales, 1s. 10 1/2d.; 21 bales W.X.G., 1s. 8 1/2d.; bales, W.G., 1s. 8d.; 3 bales scoured, 1s. 10 1/2d. The price advanced for the several lots ranged thus:—Fleece, 4 1/2d. to 1s. 10 1/2d.; scoured, 2s. 3 1/2d. to 2s. 4 1/2d.; mixed, 1s. 3 1/2d.; mixed, 5d. to 1s. 3 1/2d.; handwashed, 1s. 6 1/2d. to 1s. 9 1/2d. New Zealand, 1s. 6 1/2d., 7d. to 12 1/2d.  
**SHEEPSKINS.**—Above the usual quantity offered, and prices were fully maintained. About 5000 sheepskins were disposed of from 4 1/2d. to 9 1/2d. per lb.  
**TALLOW.**—The market is dull, and there is no demand for shipping parcels. The trade is also very cautious in their operations, consequently prices are no higher. Of the 43 cwt. of tallow offered only 13 lbs. were sold, and the balance ranged from 33s. 6d. to 46s. 9d. per cwt.  
**HIDES.**—Heavy hides are in good demand, and a lot of 82 brought 16s. each. The jority of the lots offered to-day, amounting to about 400, were inferior and light hides, brought from 4s. 3s. to 9s. each.  
**SHANK BONES.**—Some large parcels were quoted at from £8 17s. 6d. to £10 17s. 6d. per ton. Horns: Several lots were sold at from 14s. to 22s. 3d. per hundred. Hair brought 5d. to 6d. per lb.  
 At Mr. O. B. Ebsworth's produce sale, to-day, fifty bales of wool were offered, greater portion of which was sold at the following prices:—Scoured fleece, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 3d.; grease, 1s. to 1s. 2d.; skin, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 7d. Tallow: A large quantity of inferior and coloured tallow in the market, and being up for shipment, was bought by the soapboilers 31s. to 37s. per cwt. Good tallow sold at from 40s. to 45s. Hides: The lots sold were principally dry and inferior hides, and prices ranged from 3s. 9d. to 10s. 6d.  
 We have papers from Launceston to the instant. The Examiner says:  
 Flour continues at £15 and £16 per ton, though we have not of wheat at £12. Wheat not quite so firm, as to be sold at the highest price, but it is not so much in demand as last week. Oats have declined to 3s. and 3s. 6d.; a parcel of 1000s. for sale. Potatoes (in bags) have fallen to 25s. in consequence of the double crop. Hay ordinary at 25s.

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